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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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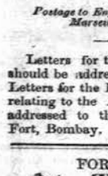

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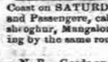

THE Indian Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steamship UNITED SERVICE, Captain J. S. Blair, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday, the 25th November, instant.

Last shipping day, Monday, the 23rd instant, after which no cargo will be received on board.

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Byramjee Cursetjee Manager.

China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

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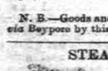

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Taunton, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time.

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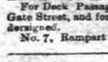

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Main, to Surat and Gogo, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER, DOOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanSULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.

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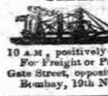
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PILOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., positively.

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AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

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PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extra strong Rs. 1-8, 2-8 and 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety.
TUBULAR EVER POINTED PENCILS, 4 in a set, in boxes with leads 8 8
LETTER SPRINGS of russia leather, of sizes, Rs. 2 & 2 8
MOGUL PLAYING CARDS, of best description and various patterns, per pack 2 0
ORDINARY CLUB CARDS 1 8

DESK CUTLERY.

DESK KNIVES with fixed blades, ebony or bone handles Rs. 1-8 and 2 0
PENMAKERS, ebony or ivory handles with finishing pen blades Rs. 7 and 12 0
POCKET PENKNIVES of one, two, three or four blades, Rodger's best Rs. 2 to 6 0
MESS TABLE INKSTANDS & PORTFOLIO.
EBONY INKSTANDS, with drawers, bronze handles, and double cut glasses, with bronze neck and hinges 35 0
IMPERIAL FOLIO BLOTTERS, dark green morocco covers, the number of the regiment gold lettered 15 0
SMALL BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS 4 0

TABLE CALL BELLS.

Mitchell's Patent Dome Call Bells for the Table 4 0
CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARDS.
STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
CHESS BOARDS folding leather of sizes, adapted to the men.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
PENS in Quill, Steel, Bone, Silver and Gold.
PENCIL CASES AND PENHOLDERS in Gold, Silver and Ivory.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

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FOURTH EDITION.

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Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujarathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.
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TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*. *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.
(As Sung by the Christy's Minstrels.)

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.

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LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33 34 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather. (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. Fr. CHEVALIER, is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PASSMORE, ABDOOLALLY AND Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. FREDERICK STEVENS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION by order of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubeb the Mortgagee, three Shares of the Victoria Land and Press Company, on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Nahalchund, the Mortgager.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense

N & W
H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any portion of the works required to be done in the erection of Stables, Riding Hall, Lodge, Stabling and out-offices to be built on Malabar Hill, Bombay, may inspect the plans and specifications at my office from Saturday the 21st to Friday the 27th inst.:—sealed tenders to be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday the 28th inst.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HENRY BEDFORD, Architect.
3rd Floor, late Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, Nov. 19th 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, for the execution of the undermentioned Works:—

Constructing three Public Necessaries on different Sites at Colaba.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th November 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on FRIDAY the 27th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

Widening and otherwise improving the Colaba Causeway.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R. SIMS.
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 19th November 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
ફોરટ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SIGNORI P. GUERREIRI ET GIOVANONI.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE ALABASTER AND AGATE WORKS OF ART, &c. &c., TO INDIA.

BEG to inform the public of Bombay, that they will open an EXHIBITION from MONDAY, the 16th November, at No. 5, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Auction Rooms.

A well-selected Collection of most beautiful ITALIAN ORNAMENTS in MARBLE, ALABASTER, and AGATE, such as,

ALSO,

Several most beautiful Figures and Groups, with a vareity of other things too difficult to enumerate.

Bombay, 6th November 1863.

A BALL,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Under the patronage of
R. B. BARTON, Esq.,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF WESTERN INDIA OF SCOTTISH MASONRY,

WILL be held in the

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 21st November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 1¼d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	30 Do. do.	320 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	136 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	99½
Broker's BankingCo.	20	12 do.	6 prem.
Chartrd Bank	250	2½ do.	37½ ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	65 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 80 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,London and China	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	112 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	5 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			[ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydrantic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,700 pm. p. [share.
Kiphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.27,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	[per share] pm.
Freer Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-8-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 prem.
Do. New 4/20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	25 dis.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share	Rs. 59675
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria SpinningCo.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bandra Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102¼
,, Loan 1855-56 ..... ,,
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... } 95
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 112 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
Germna Crowns	,,	213
Five-Frane Pieces	,,	95 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	10[illegible]
Gold Leaf	,,	16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	} No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (20th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	650 to 660
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	660 to 665
New Bhowanggar, (ready.)	,,	660 to 665
New Oomrawttee	,,	640 to 645
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	640 to 642
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	720 to 722
New Sarnee and Noggur	,,	635 to 640
New Veeravul	,,	635 to 645
New Khandeish	,,	625 to 630
New Porn chee	,,	640 to 645
New Accola	,,	445 to 650
New Mangalore	,,	445 to 646
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,560		
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 3 to 7 4	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 9 to 6 10	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
	,, 37 to 38	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 20	Neptune's Car	Kirby	Calcutta 5 Nov.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat 19 Nov.
	Spooner	Nacoda	Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 20	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Porebunder and Veraval.
	Beeston Castle	Corney	Liverpool.
	Summerlee	Hughes	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Neptune's Car*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Kirby.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Bychanlal Hombelaise; Littlemrya Pamobhode; Dhulpoola Bhugrabye; Muggabhye Habesing; and 170 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *Amanathoot Curim*, Nacoda, bound to Foolacareen Koyilpattan.
Ship *Granite State*, B. F. Jacob, bound to Calcutta.
Barque *Heate Missangs*, Nacoda, bound to Damaun.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Ship *Glasgow*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—200 bales fibre cow, 350 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen; 2 cases colored cloth, 13 pieces, Robert Frith and Co.; 600 bags linseed 900 cwt., Rudacoe Mariemal; 2 cases old wearing apparel and private effects, Ewart Latham and Co.; 39 bales hemp 286½ cwt., Dadabhoy Rottonjee and Co.; 2 cases sundries, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Orissa.—105 bales cotton, 307½ cwt., Govind Girdhur; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt, Khimjee Visram and Co.

Inkerman.—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Khatery Sowjee and Co.

Camperdown.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurndhmen Poonsy and Co.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—70 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hurgovundjee Pranjeevundass; 50 bales hemp, 175 cwt., Ruttonsy Ledha; 175 bags linseed, 262½ cwt., Pudumsy Virjee; 325 bags sunnee seed, 487½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Kessrjee Narrondas; 200 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Goculnath Sawchrath.

Japanese.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 850 packages country gall, 500 cwt., Nurrunjee Odhowjee.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Sawchand Gulabchund 26 bales cotton, 397½ cwt., N. J. Abram and Co.

City of Shanghai.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, B. H. Cama; 118 bales cotton, 374 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Admiral Lyon.—400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Charger.—45 bales wool, 135 cwt; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Pestonjee Jewanjee.

Indian Queen.—59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vurunjee Ladha; 200 bales hemp 700 cwt., Gourjee Premjee.

Sir John Mandeville.—220 bundles hemp, 175 cwt., Manjee Mooljee and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Oriental.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Nanjee Mooud sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Minhaha.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Pursotum Tursey; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Bates Family.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Purbhoodass Pranjeevundass; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Manjee Mooljee and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 102 cwt., Damoder Cursondass.

Clyde.—510 bales cotton, 1,785 cwt., Gourdhundass Pursotum.

Athene.—208 bales cotton, 728 cwt., Caramchund Pomchand.

Pythonss.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hirabaw Manekjee.

Flying Venus.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Manjee Mooljee and Co.; 121 bales cotton, 400 cwt., Dhurmsy Virjee.

James Smith.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Glasgow.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Merchant Prince.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Valubdass Lillabhoy.

Annot Lyle.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Lillabhoy.

Peru.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Nurronjee and Co.; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., 29 bales wool, 60 cwt., Soondersee Ragoojee; 21 bales wool, 63 cwt., 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Lady Havelock.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 13 bales wool, 39 cwt, Mahmud Runjee.

Hathaway.—106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Helen Scott.—½ balas cotton, 1¼ cwt., Stewart and Co.; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

For Havre.

Robertson.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., F. Ramtoola Noormomud.

Roxana.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Viola.*—8 bundles sharkfins, 25½ cwt., Gomabhoy Comjee; 1 pot sandlewood oil, 107 lbs., Byramjee Nesserwanjee; 1 pot sandlewood oil, 72½ lbs., Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 5 chests olibanum, 10 cwt., 199 packages bedlium, 250 cwt., Peror Soomar; 8 packages sharkfins, 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 400 packages clove, 469 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Jairam Sewjee.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolamar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

793 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson&Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
695 Athenia, Seals. (c. l. Nov. 18)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1283 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
1090 City of Shanghai, Sm th—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
890 Edandala, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Oct. 11)
1091 Elphiabet Grosley—P. Harmunjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1020 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1398 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 Indis, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oc. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
1345 Inverman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 4)
594 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 2)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brother. & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—R., Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
844 Manekshs, Morgan—Barjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 16)
1660 Orienta', J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Peru, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1345 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)

FOR HAVRE.

438 Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—R. Frith&Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdiane—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
541 Raval Pierrepont, Mouet—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oc. 20.)
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

FOR CHINA,

903 United Service, (s) Gaize. (c. l. Nov. 19)
684 Voila, Thompson. (c. l. Nov.12.)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MOULMAIN.

1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c.l.Oct.16)

FOR PERSIA.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. R. Sidick. (c.l. Sep. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.

Euphemus, Profurno. (c. l. Nov. 16)
894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate. (c. l. Nov. 18)
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
560 Giovanni Azzopardi, Hugon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly, Tounton. (c. l. Nov. 19)

FOR MADRAS.

545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—D. Cursetjee & Co (c.l.Nov.18)

NOT FIXED.

81 Amunsatool Currim, Nacoda.
397 Attenuate, Nacoda—Amina Natha.
678 Arraton Apcar (s), Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nazeerwanjee. (For sale.)
305 Briarfield, Thomas—Fleming and Co.
534 Bashire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Steams, Hobart & Co.
657 Elinor, Bowden.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
201 Fatle Mubarsack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
675 Futtay Allum.
189 Gazella, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1209 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
395 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Gray & Co.
508 Kenpath, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
621 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Mirza, Nacoda—Mirza M. Khan.
1180 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
294 Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shen Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
1366 China.
Jeddo, Curling.
1495 Malta G. Hyde.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Plottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Lorelei, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tynbjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Henley—D. Cursetjee & Co.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Rimslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Worsley, Captain, Royal Artillerry, to join, from General Depot, Khandalla.
Murray, Major H., 97th Foot, to join, from Khandalla.
Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Fannin, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E., Medical Staff, on duty, from Khandallha.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 20.

Lucas, Brigadier General C., Inspector of Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 20TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Lieutenant Davis attached 19th Regiment N. I., will be the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt N I, will furnish the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th Nov. 1863.
The following promotion and appointment are ordered:—

Barrack Department.

Barrack Serjeant J. Baillie to be 3rd Class Barrack master in succession to Ramsay deceased, and is posted to Sholapore.
Color Serjeant Mathias Horgan, 4th King's Own, to be Acting Barrack Serjeant, vice Baillie, and is posted to Belgaum.
Government has sanctioned compensation in lieu of trowsers for the year 1864-65, to the 5th Regiment N. I. I.

Naval.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.
Bombay, 20th November 1863.

The Commanders of vessels of the Bombay Marine are directed to assemble a Committee to be composed of two Officers next in rank to themselves in their respective vessels, on the last day of each month (except when it falls on a Sunday when the Committee is to be assemble on the day previous) to count the money in the ships Treasure chest and address a report of the result to the Naval Accountant. The reports on being delivered to the Commanders will be forwarded by them with any remarks they may wish to offer, direct to the Naval Accountant by the first opportunity.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend to vessels of the Bombay Marine the rule by which stores and provisions shipped on board vessels of the Royal Navy are exempted from duty, and which was formerly applicable to the vessels of the late Indian Navy.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 20th Nov. 1863.

The Native Crew of the *Satelite* are to be discharged and provided with passage to Kurrachee, by the *Zenobia* to-morrow.

The Native Crew of the *Satelite* ordered to be provided with passage to Kurrachee, on board the *Zenobia* are to be borne on the books of that vessel for provisious only.

The European Petty Officers and and Seamen of the late Indian Navy at present supernumeraries on board the *Zenobia* are to be transferred to the Floating Batteries as supernumeracies.

Mr. James Carter, is appointed Acting 3rd Officer of the *Zenobia*.

James Millman, General No. 8711, A. B. of the *Zenobia*, is hereby discharged the service at his own request.

Letter to the Editor.

MR. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY AND THE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a slight inaccuracy in your article to-day on Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy. You say he founded a Scholarship on purpose to promote travelling to England amongst people like Mr. Kharsandass Mooljee. Mr. Munguldass, I believe, had no intention of aiding any person proceeding to England as a merchant. He expressly stipulated, that it should only be held by those, who being graduates of the University, might wish to study either Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering in England, and for three years certain.

A FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.
20th November 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the Retreat, Byculla, on the morning of the 20th instant, Mrs. William Brown, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 10th November, by the Revd P. Otway Mayne, Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, Frederick John Fergusson, to Maria Theresa, third daughter of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Muddenderie, Jessore.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for a Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fees, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Dogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Tilly*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viz* the Cape, once a month *i. e*, from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape will forwarded by the above Steamers much earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged in the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——NOV.—1863.

Full Moon ....Wednesday 25th. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 4h 58m	6 12	5 20	7 41	8 17	
Sun.	22	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 20	8 47	9 10	
Mon.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 20	9 15	9 40	
Tues.	24	Twilight end at 6.37.	6 14	5 20	10 6	10 29	
Wed.	25	St. Catherine, V.	6 14	5 20	10 51	11 12	
Thur	26	Jupiter rises at 4.34.	6 15	5 20	11 32	11 51	
Fri.	27	Jupiter sets at 3 55.	6 16	5 20	0 10	0 27	

Date 19th November. Time—Sh. Im. 42s.5

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princes Royal born, 1840.

Sunday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Rasmuggur, 1848.

Monday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 120 lives lost, 1851.

Tuesday 24th.—Peace with Ava concluded, 1814.

Wednesday 25th.—Dresden surrendered, 1813.—Capture of Dwarka, 1820.—Sir Henry Havelock died at Lucknow, 1857.

Thursday 26th.—East India Company incorporated, 1700.—Great storm in England, 1703.—First Battle of Nagpore 1817.—Capitulation at Kars, 1855.

Friday 27th.—Princess Marry of Cambridge born, 1838.—Admiral Brust died, 1855.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 20th Nov. 1863.

From Calcutta to Asamally Hoosunchund, Calcutta to J. D. Camerous, Dhoolia to Muthooradass Jewndass, Kurrachee to Kosal Dewchund Place Barmana Kosla, Kurnool, te Mr. Gordon, Kurnool, to Mr. Gordon Post Office, Goa to Julio A. D. Dias.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 13
AGRA	Nov. 14	LAHORE	Nov. 11
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 14
BANGALORE	Nov. 14	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 12	MEERUT	Nov. 10
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Nov.14
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 25
DELHI	Nov. 10	RANGOON	Sept.16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 24

THE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

WE understand the Bombay Government has had no farther intelligence from the camp of the Governor General, and from this we may, we think safely conclude that His Excellency is no worse, we sincerely trust that this absence of intelligence may be taken as an indirect intimation that things have taken a more favourable turn, and that there may yet be hope of his recovery.

THE *Mofussilite* has the following items from the Frontier:—"A report has reached us from the frontier that H. M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, have had their first brush with the fanatics. The punishment inflicted on the enemy has not been reported to us, but the 71st, we are sorry to state, had two men killed, and several others wounded. The following is from the frontier dated November 4th:—'Another engagement is expected, as the tribes are collecting again in large numbers in front of the camp.'"

WHILE the idle rumours about fabulous Afghan disturbances, which find their way into the Indian papers, have set our home contemporaries gravely speculating on another Afghan war, the ill judged expedition to punish the predatory frontier tribes, will by the publication of the losses we have already sustained, afford a fresh illustration to Europe of our "aggrandising policy" in the East, and increase if possible the odium that attaches in foreign eyes to all we say and do. Of the intensity of the dislike entertained towards us by some of the leading powers of Europe, we have received a singular illustration in a pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris, and a copy of which reached us by the last mail. The very title is somwhat alarming:—*Comment La Russie et La Perse peuvent unéantir L'Influence Anglaise en Asie*; which may be loosely rendered,—"How Russia and Persia may destroy English Influence in Asia!"

Though the pamphlet is in French, it is neither written by a Frenchman nor does it express French views. We miss entirely in the style;—the light, sparkling *esprit*, which never fails a Frenchman even when he writes nonsense; and though our clever lively neighbour is Russian to the core; the views are expressed coarsely and plainly, but we have no doubt they are perfectly sincere.

We do not suppose the pamphlet proceeds from any one entitled to speak with authority, but the very appearance of such a *brochuré* indicates the existence of a feeling regarding England,—not merely in her relations to the East, but also as regards the part she plays in the affairs of the world—which is anything but pleasant for Englishmen to hear. The taking of Herat last summer, which is attributed entirely to English officers and English influence, seems to have been one of many causes which led to the writing of the pamphlet; but though the *animus* is clear, and the object boldly avowed, the way in which it is to be accomplished, is by no means made quite so clear. A leading purpose of the writer is to excite Persia to take a hostile attitude towards England—to join with Russia and drive England from India and the East altogether! It is cooly assumed that the leading designs of England at the present moment are to absorb Afghanistan and then swallow up Persia—a dire contingency which Persia can only escape by uniting herself to Russia as her natural and true ally, and this band of brothers have only to turn their united forces against England to extinguish for ever her empire in the East! The writer says, in taking the part of Persia against British tendencies, he does so, not in the interest of Persia merely, but also of Europe, which we are told, every day inquires, where the devouring ambition of England will stop! England it appears, has the genius of an accountant, her services and her good offices are carefully inscribed on the book of Europe, and her greatest care is to balance the debtor and creditor account in her own favour. When she cannot indemnify herself by taking territory, she takes possession under the form of a protectorate, or some other *unnatural* direction of her influence. The Chinese are beaten, let them make haste and buy her opium. The Greeks send away their King, England at once moves heaven and earth to find them another, who of course will be entirely submissive to her. When she can't set other nations by the ears, in order that she may sell them arms and ammunition, she is quite uneasy; in peace she suspects war, and fortifies herself!

In Asiatic affairs we are treated to a new version of the old story of the Afghan war, and our grasping propensities are said to be evidenced by our not having learnt the lesson our reverses should have taught us, for Europe was lately astonished one fine day to learn only some months ago, that the Afghans under Dost Mahomet had laid seige to and had taken the independent state of Herat, and all owing to the Dost and his Afghans having been set on by English influence, English counsels and English gold! England can express indignation at the sanguinary episodes of the revolution in Poland—and it is admitted by the pamphleteer, that the soldiers of the Dneiper and the Don may be reproached with *some* acts of inhumanity—but for England to make reproaches, she who during the Indian mutiny thought it quite natural to blow the prisoners from guns—for her to upbraid Russia, can only excite a smile! Russia it appears is the natural ally of Persia, not only on account of proximity, but above all by reason of the community of interests which unite the two nations as regards the obstacle they may oppose to attempts at encroachment. It is admitted that Russia has made encroachments, and extended her conquests in Southern Asia by approaching Khiva and the Oxus, but then in acting in this manner, Russia has in no way injured the power of Persia; danger does not come from her—only on the side of Herat, which is coveted by England.!

Persia, we are told, stands aloof from all the blandishments that England throws in her path endeavouring to seduce her—but were it otherwise, what a sad business for Persia! Had she committed the fault of yielding to English solicitations, the same would have happened to her, as has happened to unhappy India. A long agony ending in the complete absorption and death of a nationality for the profit of a despotism a hundred times worse than that of the sword,—the despotism of sordid interest. Conquests, and the rise and fall of nations are not to be wondered at, they are normal condition of things in the world and the nations that compose it, but that which is seen only with a feeling of sadness and desolation is what the *mercantilism* of a trafficing people devoted to the worship of gold, has made of the splendid Indies:—of those radiant jewels which illuminated with so pure a lustre the crowns of the Kings of the Peninsula,—the men whom Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque had to combat and conquer—but of whom, England with her rod of iron has only made slaves!

Persia, therefore, with an English alliance will rush to ruin, with a Russian one she consolidates and fortifies herself. Reasons are given in rather an elaborate way to show that Russia has no desire of conquest and Persia has nothing to apprehend form her in the form of an invasion, a struggle, of which the dangers would be great, and the issue uncertain. It might be fatal to both countries and would certainly lead to the intervention of England. A Russo-Persian alliance would, on the contrary, be favourable to the developement of Persia, and advantageous to Russia, who establishes by means of the navigation of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, an inexhaustible source of profit for Persia and for herself, by pouring into Europe, by the Black Sea, all the Merchandise and wealth of India. It is certainly amusing to see this sharp eye for the main

Viceroy will proceed at once with the camp now at Sealkote to Lahore and there await the assembling of the Imperial Legislature next January. It would be indeed sad if any illness were to induce Lord Elgin to leave India at the present time. Not only would his two years' experience be lost just when it is likely to bear fruit, but his illness, which has as little to do with India as Lord Dalhousie's, Lord Canning's and Mr. James Wilson's, would deter a first class man from succeeding him. It is to be hoped that there will be no vacancy in the office of Viceroy so long as the present ministry is in power.

THE GREAT GOLD QUESTION.

(Examiner, Oct 17.)

SIR,—The authority of your paper on economical subjects has hitherto stood so high, that I question with diffidence any doctrine advanced in it; but there are positions in your last article on the Gold Question which have puzzled stronger heads than mine.

You lay down that the relative value of gold and silver being little altered, "it is certain that in some way or other a value of silver equal to that of gold must have come into the market."

Now the *prima facie* argument on your side, based on the slightly altered relations of gold and silver, would be destroyed by showing that an equal value of silver had been added; and the alleged certainty implies that, if gold had increased alone, a proportional depreciation as regards silver must have ensued. But, as matter of fact, it surely cannot be contended that the quantity of silver has increased equally (or nearly equally) with that of gold; and, as matter of argument, it would shew that silver might be depreciated contemporaneously with gold without any increase of silver; for, gold being used for many purposes instead of silver, the displaced silver acts on the market precisely as if it had been an addition from the mine. Thus, if woollen were to be extensively used instead of linen or cotton, either of these two commodities might be depreciated without any increase of quantity. One proof among many that the alteration in the relative value of gold and silver has operated to displace silver is the change in the French currency.

You continue:

"As we are wholly unable to discover any rise in the price of the commodities which would imply a fall in the value of gold, we come to the conclusion that the new gold has been absorbed in the additional wealth which it has itself stimulated into existence; or, in other words, that the world is richer than it was fifteen years ago by the whole amount of the new gold and silver and of the commodities which they represent.

By saying that the gold and silver have been *absorbed &c.*—meaning, I suppose, used and circulated—you do not advance the argument a step; for the essential point is, what has been the effect of the absorption. Neither is it clear how the world can be enriched to the amount of the added gold and silver and of the commodities represented by them. The holders of the new precious metals come into the general market and raise prices by the increased demand. As regards numerous commodities, they also stimulate supply, and the rise in price may be only temporary; but as regards those of which the supply is limited the price is raised permanently, and the community is not the richer by the increase of price. If your doctrine were sound: if an additional pound of gold always stimulated into existence an equal value in commodities and so (I do not see how) stopped the depreciation of gold, the discovery of the New World would have had no effect on prices. The process of absorption would always have prevented the depreciation of the precious metals. I would also observe that far more than an equal value must have been added into existence to preserve the pre-existing relation between the precious metals and other saleable commodities.

Deprecating the notion that the threatened depreciation could ever reach 25 per cent., you exclaim: "The meaning of all this is, that we shall be robbed of one-fourth of our property; but that the robbery is to be so gently and skilfully perpetrated, that we shall feel as if we were not robbed at all."

This reminds me of the complaint of the people who alleged, that the Reforms of the Calendar had robbed them of eleven days. How can any depreciation of the currency deprive either landowners or capitalists of their property? How can the ordinary run of buyers and sellers be injured by it? It will mainly affect the hoarders of specie, and the recipients of fixed incomes, who must take their chance,—like the classes whose position has been affected by new discoveries, changes of fashion, of free trade. Even as regards them, the evil may be greatly mitigated by foresight, and henceforth probably few fixed incomes will be settled without reference to currency variations.

When the infinite variety of causes which affect prices are considered, it is unreasonable at this stage of the argument to require clear proof of a distinct and universal rise; and Mr. Jevons has clearly a right to take into account commodities which, from improvements in machinery or other causes, would have fallen in price but for the alleged depreciation. He is not bound to prove a positive rise in them. You say: "Every case of rise or fall of price quoted by Mr. Jevons seems to us readily accounted for on the common principle of supply and demand." Of course it is; but are you prepared to say that the gold-finders have not materially added to the demand without a corresponding addition to the supply? I am, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(New York Times.)

A NICE question to settle between the French and the Confederates, prior to recognition, is that of slavery. Nearly all the French officials and semi-official writers (which means all the writers in France) who urge recognition, urge it on the ground that the Emperor will be able to make the abolition or modification of slavery a consequent concomitant or condition of the favour of recognition. Even M. Chevalier, who has taken the boldest stand of any man in France in favour of recognition, declares that a France in use her influence to bring about the gradual emancipation of the slaves; that the emancipation of the blackamoors, the complete abolition of slavery, will be the work of peace and time, and that the European Power which shall be the first to recognise the Confederate States will have the right to obtain on behalf of the blacks far more than would the Federal States; and one of his strongest points against the North is, that the men of the North, if victorious would not cut into the quick of the slavery question, for they would value too highly the cotton culture. All this is very cool in the French friends of the rebels—to propose to knock out and smash up the corner stone of the celebrated Southern Confederacy before acknowledging its existence as a durable and respectable political edifice.

The rebels have heard the news, and make wry faces at it. Recognition with abolition as a condition-precedent is the most horrible thing they have heard of up to this time. The Richmond *Despatch*, speaking of the matter, says; "It is as well to put a stop to all calculations of this character at once. If Napoleon means to interfere with the question of slavery in any way whatever, or to ask anything else in consideration, of recognition, we can have nothing to do with him." And the Richmond *Enquirer* (which lately denied our statement that it was Jeff. Davis's private organ) is equally explicit in its remonstrances with M. Chevalier and the Emperor. It says—"This (rebel) Government not only will not, but cannot, give or offer any sort of engagement to France or any other Power to make concessions in favour of the negroes. The whole subject of the negroes belongs exclusively to the States, and is outside the power and functions of the Confederate Government. President Davis and his ministers not only cannot give any guaranty, on the matter, but cannot so much as listen to one word about it from any quarter. Now, if the Imperial Government knew that the negociation here suggested is impossible, then it was Mr Slidell's duty to inform him. It seems as if there were a conspiracy against us somewhere—a deliberate design to place us in the position not only of suppliants but of suppliants so beaten, and reduced to such extremity, that we are now willing to place the very question of our social and industrial system, (which) we would not suffer our own former Federal Government to touch) under the feet of a foreign potentate, if he will only step forward in mercy and save us from those terrible Yankees. Nothing will serve our agents in Europe but to invite foreign Powers to sit in judgment upon our domestic institutions, our social system, and the whole way of life, and to pronounce what is to be our walk and conversation for the future. This will not do. We are not fallen so low. The Confederacy owes nothing to the Emperor of the French just yet."

We commend these views to the consideration of the Emperor and M. Chevalier if the Confederacy had its independence to-morrow, and were in alliance with France, we venture to say there would at once spring up a bitter controversy to the "everlasting negro" question than ever existed between North and South, and that it would soon lead to a disruption of the alliance, or to a bloody war between the allies.

A SUBTERRANEAN chamber, apparently constructed as a place of sepulchre, has just been discovered at Algiers in digging the foundations of the new college. Some handsome glass and earthenware vases were found inside. Access was obtained by a trap fastened with a bronze lock, a ring of the same metal serving to raise it.

GREECE.

(Saturday Review, Oct. 17.)

If the young King of the Greeks visits England five years hence, his reception will indicate with considerable accuracy his fitness for the duties which he has been appointed to fulfil. As he was selected for the Greek throne by the English Government, the country will sympathize with his success, and in some degree it may hold itself responsible for his possible failure. It would have in some respects, been more satisfactory to obtain a candidate of tried ability; but the Orleans Princes are Roman Catholics, and their nomination would have been distasteful to the Emperor of the French. King Ferdinand of Portugal and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg were unwilling to engage in the enterprise; and it only remained to find a promising scion of a Protestant royal stock, young enough to acclimatize himself in his new country, and yet possessing an hereditary right to the love of order and veracity which is found to flourish best in North-Western Europe. The demand for unemployed princes is an odd peculiarity of the present state of the world. Constitutional or limited monarchy has become fashionable through the example of England, and the more or less faithful imitations which have been practised in several parts of the Continent. The Archduke Maximilian is bound to the West, while Prince George of Denmark is on his way to occupy a less disputed throne in the East. If Poland were independent to-morrow, it would prefer a French or Italian prince to any native leader; nor is it improbable that, if the Mexican experiment succeeds, the South American republics may constitute themselves into kingdoms under European rules of royal blood. In ancient Greece, the oracle of Delphi often assured intending colonists that their prosperity depended on accepting the guidance of a founder descended from Hercules or from some local hero. If disappointment nevertheless ensued, it was generally possible to discover some latent ambiguity in the Divine response. The three Protecting Powers mistook the purposes of destiny when they appointed Otho of Bavaria to the throne of Greece, and there is reasonable ground to hope that their second venture may be more favoured by fortune. King George has probably better abilities than his predecessor; he is not likely to be priest-ridden; and he belongs to a generation which has the advantage of unparalleled political experience. One practical rule of conduct will consist in the resolution to adopt on all occasions a course precisely opposite to the conduct of Otho under similar circumstances. In the Ionian dominions which he brings as his appanage to his subjects of the mainland, he may learn, from the troubles of English High Commissioners, that it is useless to court professional demagogues; and, from the general contentment of the people, he may infer that good government and financial regularity are not inapplicable even to a Greek population.

It would have been better to assume the territorial title of King of Greece than to affect the roving chieftainship which may be supposed to appertain to a King of the Greeks. If fortune should hereafter enable the young King to extend his dominions, or should even place him on the throne of Constantinople, it would be easy to modify the royal style in accordance with altered circumstances. When the Doges of Genoa assumed what Gibbon calls the singular and accurate title of Dukes of three-eighths of Roman Empire, they effectually impressed their neighbours and rivals with a sense of the territorial power of the Republic; but the King of all the Greeks who are scattered about the Levant is, beyond the narrow limits of the modern Kingdom, something less than a Pretender. Respectable fictions have always been deposited by exact Dame Clio. When George III. claimed to be King of France, and when the ancestors of Victor Emanuel wore the imaginary crowns of Cyprus and Jerusalem. The King of the Greeks represents only the vague aspirations of a race which is almost as much a sect as a nation. His subjects proved, in the war of independence, that they were capable of self-government, but their numbers nor their organization qualify them for the part of a conquering people. The Kings of the Franks or of the Huns were lords of all the territories which they might subdue or occupy. The first Emperor of the French, although he ultimately borrowed the form of his title from the German Emperor of the West, had at one time intended to call himself Emperor of Gaul, as it was thought expedient to avoid any verbal connexion with the former monarchy of France. The Greeks may possibly, at some future time, become the dominant race of South-Eastern Europe; but even if the Turkish supremacy were overthrown, the Sclavonic populations of the Danube would claim their share of the vacant inheritance. The troublesome Principality of Servia is nearly as populous as the Kingdom of Greece, and its inhabitants are probably more warlike, though they may be inferior in intellectual and commercial respects. Although King George may be welcomed by the Greeks as their future leader in the struggle for empire, it will be one of his first duties to disband or reduce the useless little army which has lately displayed its valour in the streets of the capital. The most expensive of King Otho's follies was a staff of generals and officers utterly disproportionate in numbers to his few undisciplined and mutinous regiments. A little Kingdom without roads, in urgent want of a rural police, can neither afford nor advantageously employ a standing army.

The sanguine dreams of the Greeks would concern England and Europe but remotely if the project of reviving the Byzantine Empire were to be realised by their own unassisted efforts. But the appointment of Russian influence that Greece could become seriously troublesome. The young King has lately paid a not unbecoming compliment to one of the protecting courts, by visiting the Emperor Alexander at Czarko-Seloe. The Imperial Government took the oportunity to publish an official explanation of the relations between Russia and Greece. The Orthodox Power of the East professes to regard with friendly complacency the prosperity and independence of its co-religionists of Greece. In the West, the selfstyled eldest son of the Roman Church has also proclaimed himself the natural head of the Latin race. The Emperor of Russia may, with fuller right, regard himself as eldest son or principal patron of the confession which he patronises and controls; and by an easy confusion of ecclesiastical and ethnological distinctions, he may regard himself also as the legitimate chief of the Greeks. The Emperor Nicholas declared, with imprudent condour, that he would never allow a powerful Christian State to take the place of the Ottoman dynasty; but as long as the Greeks are merely vexatious neighbours to Turkey, they may probably count on the the favour of Russia. A year ago, they seemed to have learnt, from the experience of 1854, that it was not the interest of the dwarf to join the giant in crusading expeditions. The spontaneous election of Prince Alfred, and the subsequent acceptance of several candidates nominated by the English Government, involved a renunciation of the traditional allegiance to Russia. Intelligent Greeks cannot but be aware that the subjugation of Turkey would reduce their own country to a mere dependency: and they have wisely preferred an alliance with a Government which, while it wishes them well, desires above all things to maintain the balance of power as the best security for the peace of the world. Although Roman Catholic proselytism is felt to be intolerable, a religion of a neutral tint was preferred to a close connexion with the official Church of Moscow. Except in their aversion to Latin innovations, the Greeks are not fanatically sectarian. The clergy have had little to do with the intrigues and disturbances which make up the history of the inglorious reign of Otho.

There cannot be a doubt that, even for purposes of national aggrandizement, it is the first interest of Greece to become the model kingdom of the East. The territory, including the Ionian Islands, is by no means inconsiderable in extent, and it includes a vast range of sea-coast inhabited in some parts by a population of maritime tastes and aptitudes. A very poor and very thinly-peopled country suggests the necessity and possibility of material improvement; and if the King will make roads and hang robbers, he will find that the wealth of his subjects will rapidly increase. With all their numerous defects of character, the Greeks fully appreciate two of the main conditions of national prosperity. They have a faculty of making money by trade, and they have a genuine love of education. As their habits become more settled it is not impossible that they may gradually become peaceable, honest, and orderly; and when the credit of the kingdom is re-established, and its population is steadily increasing, diplomacy will perhaps, for the first time, see a possible alternative for the decaying power of the Ottomans. The King of Piedmont became King of Italy because his patrimonial States were free at home and independent abroad, while all the neighbouring provinces were ruled by the satellites of a foreign Court. If Greece were visibly prospering under intelligent Government, the contrast with the corruption and irregularity of Turkish administration would probably lead to political changes. For the present, Christian Greece is behind Mahometan Egypt in material civilization. It is uncertain whether a foreign Prince will be able to achieve the task in which his predecessor signally failed; and for some years a novoice, who has scarcely attained manhood, must necessarily rely on the judgment of his advisers. In course of time, with good judgment and good luck, King George may fairly hope to witness and to promote the advancement of a nation which is at least not dead nor asleep. King Otho habitually discountenanced liberty and tolerated licence. His successor will find it expedient to invert the system.

MR. BEECHER AT MANCHESTER.

(Saturday Review, Oct. 17.)

If we were to admit that every one of the assertions made by Mr. Beecher in his recent speech at Manchester represented facts, we should still be as far as ever from accepting his practical conclusion. That conclusion is, that we in England ought to adopt the cause of the North, and assist it with all our influence, moral if not material; and further, that we ought not only to discountenance the Southern Confederacy in word and deed, but that we ought never to have recognised the present civil war as even existing. We ought, he tells us, to refuse not only sympathy and fellowship, but even the commonest formal courtesies, to a rebellion which is founded upon sin, whose cause and parentage is that of the Devil, which is Anti-Christian, which gives a lie to the face of the Saviour, and attempts to undo the work of Gethsemane and Calvary. Suppose that we were to admit—which it is needless to say we do not admit—that Mr. Lincoln sought and obtained the Presidentship in the purest spirit of Abolition; that the whole North, as one man, never had any other object than that of putting an end to negro slavery; and that the one consistent purpose of the Southern statesmen who have for so many years had the control of the Union was to extend the slave area. And let it further be admitted, for the sake of argument, that all the bad language used in times past towards this country was instigated, and indeed employed, by the South alone, and that at the present moment throughout the Northern States there exist only the kindest feelings, and even the elements of a popular enthusiasm, for the negro. What then? We may admire the sublime cause of the North, and we may abhor the detested principle of the South; but then we do not entirely approve of the Northern fashion of preaching the gospel of liberty. The Southerners may be all that Mr. Beecher chooses to describe them; but, then, all that we feel about them is, that they might be left alone in their wickedness. If they are to go to the Devil, let them go to the Devil their own way. They may have a very bad cause at bottom; but it is their cause, and we see no reason why they should be taught the better way by fire and sword, or by the tender mercies of "Greek fire for the population and Hell fire for the leaders," as another preacher of the meek and Christian doctrine of extermination of sinners expresses it. What is really at the bottom of our difference with Mr. Beecher is this—that he and we entertain fundamentally opposite notions of civil liberty. We hold that it is right to allow a man perfect liberty of thought, not only when he is right, but also when he is wrong. This is precisely what a great many religious people can never understand. Here, in England, we allow great liberty of opinion, but then too many of us are also extremely anxious to persecute and repress all opinion which is wrong. We have the greatest horror of persecution, and of the tyranny exercised over men's minds by a domineering priesthood; but then, in practice, many persons also deem it to be their duty to put down, in some way or other, opinions which they think are inconsistent with the truth. There is in the purest Evangelical and Dissenting coteries a spiritual tyranny exercised which is precisely the spirit of Torquemada himself. Reduced to its first conception, Mr. Beecher's vindication of the Northern cause might stand for the principle of the early Caliphs themselves. Theirs it was to march through the world with the dreadful alternative of the Koran or the sword; their mission was to bring all men to submit to the majesty of the truth, or to exterminate them. This, too, was what the Crusaders meant and professed.

This view of duty we have outgrown; but Mr. Beecher has not. It is, perhaps, not so very wonderful that his political education is little in advance of the dark ages. New England was colonized by the Puritan Fathers, who left home and England in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and set up a tyranny over men's consciences which Laud never dreamed of. Rehoboam was to that of Solomon. Of course the Puritans, just like the Federals, had all the right and truth on their side. Sabbath observance was the right thing. Incontinence and drunkenness were terrible sins, just as slaveholding is. So the New England Puritans upheld theoretical liberty and practical tyranny by fines, imprisonment, and capital punishment; and the lineal descendants are at least consistent in carrying out the same policy. If it is the duty of the saints to compel all men, for the good of their souls, only to hold the truth, then of course the North is amply justified by the great principle which has always been pleaded by persecutors in every age. That principle has, of course, a great deal to say for itself. Even Mr. Beecher admits that there is such a thing as bad poetry, while others admire, without a certain degree of merit that rises above mediocrity, a literary work cannot be poetry at all. But the question is not to be put off by the vagueness which uncertain definition necessarily engenders. By "poetry" is here meant any amount of versified discourse which, neither explaining the plot nor assisting the action, demands appreciation on account of its imagery or of its imaginative truth—on the score, in short, of any of those elements which constitute what is commonly called a "fine passage."

By the performance of *Manfred* the disagreeable question is apparently answered in the negative. The poetical meditations of the remorseful magician are charmingly declaimed by Mr. Phelps; and, though the house is large and the actor's voice is far from strong, no one can reasonably complain that he has not fairly heard the language of Byron. Yet when the first few speeches have been heard, and the elocutionary powers have been honoured with more than usual emphasis that Mr. Phelps's appearance at the so-called "National" theatre may be duly recognised, it is quite obvious that the rest of the drama merely excites interest by means of pictorial effects, and that, when the poetry flows on without the advantage of some striking object to the eye, or seems to retard the change from one striking object to another, it is either wholly disregarded or heard with ill-favour as a superfluous cause of tedium. People like the Pepperian apparition before which Manfred falls with a "crushed heart. They admire the precipice of the Jungfrau, and the practicable path by which Manfred and the chamois-hunter ascend the mountain crag. They applaud with enthusiasm a mechanical waterfall, and the many-coloured spangles that, imitative of spray, are showered on the head of Miss Heath, when she rises as the Witch of the Alps. They are excited by the magnificent glare and bustle of the Hall of Ahrimanes. But directly they are expected to occupy their minds with something that is not merely addressed to the eye, they fall into listless apathy. The third act is without remarkable scenic illustration, and therefore, in spite of the death of Manfred and the indubitable popularity of the actor who sustains the part, the play comes to a languishing conclusion. As a showy spectacle, *Manfred* may perhaps display some of that attractive power which belonged to it nearly thirty years ago, when it was brought out at Covent Garden, but that Byron's poetical language will have nothing to do with its success is clear beyond the possibility of doubt.

Here it may be fairly objected that the question as to the utility of poetry for theatrical purposes is not adequately answered by the performance of such a work as *Manfred*. That singular poem was not written for the stage; it is devoid of the action that is essential to a play, properly so called; and the fact that undramatic poetry fails to excite pleasure in a mixed audience furnishes no argument that dramatic poetry will be found equally uninteresting. In this reasoning there is much that is sound as well as plausible; but it may be argued, on the other side, that if poetry unaccompanied by action produces no pleasure at all when uttered on the stage, we may fairly doubt whether, when the poetry and action are associated together, much of the pleasure of the audience is derived from the former. Suppose the characters of a play could be presented with equal force without the aid of poetry, would the absence of poetry be felt as a defect?

At the first glance, the all-potent name of Shakespeare seems utterly to dispose of the question, and to force an affirmative when negative smacks so strongly of profane truth. But Shakspeare furnishes no conclusive argument. The plays that have rendered him immortal in the eyes of the masses, who know him through the medium of the stage only, are precisely those in which action most abounds. Speaking of *Hamlet*, Mr. G. H. Lewes, in his biography of Goethe, says:

"Only consider for a moment the striking effects it has—in the Ghost; the tyrant murderer; the terrible adulterous Queen; the melancholy hero doomed to so awful a fate; the poor Ophelia, broken-hearted and dying in madness; the play within a play, entrapping the conscience of the King; the ghastly mirth of grave-diggers; the funeral of Ophelia, interrupted by a quarrel over her grave between her brother and her lover; and, finally, the bloody *denouement*."

All this, he has already said" "*amuses* thousands annually." It is not to be supposed, however, that *Hamlet* would please an audience by a bald exhibition of the action, shorn of the poetical language. The text of the play is vaguely familiar to a large portion of the public; and if one of the long soliloquies to which playgoers have been accustomed were omitted, a sense of incompleteness would be aroused, and the audience would think they had not received for their money all that had been promised. But in this case the dissatisfied persons would all be more or less acquainted with the omitted speeches, and their dissatisfaction would furnish no argument to the question whether *Hamlet* would afford less gratification if the famous soliloquy "To be or not to be" had never been written. To that large class of tolerably educted persons who have chiefly become acquainted with Shakspeare through the medium of extracts, there is not a more familiar speech than Clarence's description of his own dream in *Richard III.*; yet its absence from Cibber's version of the play is never observed, nor has it ever conduced one iota towards the maintenance of the original text upon the stage in lieu of the adaptation.

Here it may be observed that certain speeches of Shakspeare that might be omitted without detriment to the main action are not only heard with attention, but, if well spoken, are honoured with distinctive applause. Hamlet might easily do, or leave undone whatever duty has imposed upon him, without putting to himself the momentous question with which his soliloquy begins. Portia could just as effectually defeat Shylock without uttering her well-known apostrophe to Mercy. Yet it is at the end of these speeches, and of others like them, that the performer particularly expects applause; and thinks himself ill-used if he does not obtain it. This fact is in favour of the utility of poetry on the stage; but it may be met by the remark that the speeches in question have long been regarded as tests of elocutionary talent and that the applause is partly given as an acknowledgment that the actor has fairly passed through a prescribed ordeal. Let it be added that, even if the sentiment remained long upon the stage, certain points in the dialogue become as it were cues of admiration, which is directly and instinctively expressed. One might suppose that in the whole compass of written and spoken discourse there could not be found a less stimulating proposition than the very safe and prudential maxim "Ne quid nimis;" yet whenever it is uttered in Sock and Buskin before a full house it is the signal for a roar of enthusiastic delight. In situations where violent passion is expressed, there is no doubt that force is given to the expression by elevation of language and the ring of blank verse. But these are situations in which least of all poetry exerts an independent power. The audience are carried away by a compound outburst which can scarcely be analysed, it is possible that the poetical language may be but a useful accessory, after all. At any rate, the actor is all-potent in these passionate displays; and it is certain that, when violent rage or grief is it be portrayed, a tragedian of genius could do more with the baldest prose, or even with mere ejaculation, than could be accomplished by a cold declaimer who spoke the finest poetry in the world.

Hitherto, the investigation of the question with which we started seems to justify the surmise that, however indispensable poetry may be to plays long established as poetical, it is but slightly conducive to the success of works altogether new to the public. As a necessary consequence of this surmise, it follows that the connexion between poetry and the stage is merely accidental, and that the latter can as well exist without the former as the former without the letter. The state of the drama in which plays almost cease to be regarded as literature is thus quite in the natural order of things, and need not be looked upon as miraculously calamitous. But was there ever a time when poety was essential to dramatic success with a mixed audience? This question is not to be solved in a moment. If we turn over the tragedies of Sophocles, which may be fairly considered the most perfect exponents of the Greek ideal, we shall find that in the dialogues there is little that can be called poetry, if we demand something beyond what is simply required to explain the story and action and to develope the personages, and that everything like exuberance is thrown into the choruses. These choruses too—for whom were they written? Are we to suppose that the throng who filled an Athenian theatre, and had no book of the words, understood them as well as an Exeter Hall audience understands the words of an oratorio? these lyrics could not have been easier to comprehend than is the poetry of *Manfred* to a London public. We are forced into the hypothesis that the poet chiefly had in contemplation the applause of a select body of friends, to whom he intended to read his works in private, far apart from the noise and bustle of the theatre.

Whence arose that wealth of poetry which we find in the Elizabethan drama? Was it a liberal supply occasioned by an urgent public demand, or was it simply the result of the circumstance that the poets, finding a source of profit in the newly-founded stage, made plays to attract the public, and enriched them with poetry at the distate of their own inspiration? When the requisite can or cannot be legally established. If England and Scotland were equally sincere in the principle which is common to the laws of both countries, that mutual consent is the essence of the marriage contract, there would remain little room for discussion as to the comparative expediency of two systems of law, one of which ensures certainty, while the other seems framed on purpose to exclude it.

But the real conflict lies much deeper than the differences of positive law. The feeling which really animates the opposition to the English law is one that is just as much at variance with the law of Scotland. Mr. Smith, in substance, and Dr. Runciman, in terms, demand that, in certain cases, the law should impose the matrimonial yoke without a contract, and in the absence of consent. Those who are most eager in their advocacy of the Scottish law would have the matrimonial *status* legally recognised, not only where a consent to marry has been mutually given, but in those cases where, according to what they call the law of nature, such consent ought to have been given. To theorists of this stamp, it is no purpose to oppose the fact that the law of the whole modern world, not excepting Scotland, is agreed that marriage can be constituted only by consent. The presumptions of the Scottish law undoubtedly do give facilities for forcing matrimony upon persons who have never consented or intended to accept its obligations; and if the Edinburgh debate is a fair illustration of Scottish opinion, it may be said with truth, that the only genuine advocacy of the Scottish practice comes from those who are opposed to the essential principle of the law of Scotland. If Scotland really clings to the compulsory marriages which Dr. Runciman would enforce, or, as he terms it, "infer," in every case of concubinage, the rational course would be to agitate for a total change of the existing law. But to defend a law expressly because it sometimes gives effect in practice to doctrines which it repudiates in principle, is scarcely consistent with the logical character of the Northern intellect. It may be hoped that those who really love the Scottish law because it can be easily evaded and hoodwinked are but a small minority; and, if so, there would remain nothing more than local prejudices to prevent the assimilation of marriage laws which in point of principle are already the same, however great and mischievous their practical divergence may be.

THE GREAT GUN DISCLOSURES.

(Examiner, Oct. 10.)

WITH the proceedings and minutes of evidence now before us, as taken under the auspices of a select Parliamentary Committee, we are enabled to understand what has been going on, or rather, what has not been going on, for the last five years. It appears that General Peel, during Lord Derby's Administration, being the Secretary at War, somewhere lighted upon a Mr. Armstrong, a man of mark, and at once became his friend. He impressed that he had discovered the greatest gunmaker of the age, that he banished all other gunmakers, he made Mr. Armstrong a knight, he guaranteed him work for the Elswick Ordnance Company under penalty of a heavy fine, and he created him an Inspector of Rifled Artillery. This extraordinary predilection for Mr. Armstrong, however, seems to have shocked Lord Derby, who expressed his disapprobation of the policy of trusting all the guns of the country to one man.

Nevertheless, Lord Herbert, who followed General Peel, took the same course, and Sir George Lewis, following Lord Herbert, walked in the footsteps of Armstrong. Lord de Grey and Ripon did exactly the same. until Mr. Hansard moved for the minutes of the Select Committee, as ordered by the House of Commons; and it is now to be hoped that the baneful spirit of monopoly is broken, and that the talent and ingenuity of the English engineering world may be called into action, and have fair play.

In the course of five years Sir William Armstrong has invented field-pieces loading at the breech, which, when they are made of wrought-iron, are excellent practice, and he is the inventor of a shell of very destructive power, excelled at present by none. The witnesses whose ideas of Sir W. Armstrong's perfection are the strongest, such as Colonel Bingham, on cross-examination, admit that they judge of Armstrong excellence entirely from Armstrong practice, having seen no other practice, except two or three shots allowed to one of Whitworth's guns. The witnesses point out that Sir W. Armstrong's great guns; are prefectly useless at see, excepting as chase guns; and as regards Armstrong's smaller guns, 12-pounders, they state that many artillery officers of experience consider that our Horse Artillery should be armed with muzzle-loaders.

The Committee made strong comments on the system of monopoly which they think should cease. There would really seem to be a radical defect in some Government Departments; particularly are we fated to be let down and humiliated by our operations with great guns. The bitter results of the American war tardily convinced our Admirality and Ordnance that 24-pounders had a greater trajectory power, and made larger rents in the sides of ships than 18-pounders. The Crimean war brought conviction to our War Department that shells fitting a 32-pounder howitzer would be more destructive than shells fitting a 12-pounder howitzer. The War Office must read such events in despatches, see the returns of killed and wounded in newspapers, and hear the indignant outcry of the friends of men whose lives have been sacrificed by contending against such odds; and yet no effective public opinion of intellect can be roused to make a change in their tactics. How is it now? We have arrived at a third emergency, and are waiting for a war, which may be nearer than some imagine, to convince the War Department and admiralty that rifled 200- pounders will go further and make greater devastation than the old 68-pounder smooth bored guns; that the guns which cannot make holes in our own ships are not likely to make holes in the ships of others, and that if our Volunteer Artillerymen have to bring their smooth-bored guns into action against foreign forces armed with rifled guns, the chances are that they get their heads knocked off, or go home with their boots full of blood.

We sincerely hope that the timely report of the Select Committee will avert from the country the threatened danger. Our correspondent "Caveto," from whom a letter will be found in another column, was the first to take the subject up. Some of our readers may possibly have thought him for the last two years instant in season and out of season. Time has shown that he was in the right. His facts and statements and opinions have their full confirmation in the printed evidence now laid before the public.

LORD BROUGHAM AT EDINBURGH.

(Examiner, Oct. 10.)

A DAWN of noble promise, a bright noon and a cloudless evening, of which the twilight is not yet, are in the long day of Lord Brougham's life. It had its summer clouds, but they were few, and it was a life most fitly to be compared to a long summer day, for has it not ripened many a wholesome fruit to the harvest? has it not poured its disinfectant light into many a den of ignorance or sickness, chasing away mental or bodily disease? There is no man of any party who does not know that England is substantially and visibly the better for Lord Brougham's energetic life of work. No wonder, than, that his welcome at Edinburgh was enthusiastic, when last Wednesday he, *qualis ab incepto* stood before them again in his age, who in his youth had been among the choicest spirits, by whose high and generous labours of intellect for the removal of all that was obsolete and unjust from our social system unfading honour was brought to the town. Precisely what the Social Science Congress is established for, and works for, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, the *Edinburgh Review* was established for and worked by very many years ago, with Mr Brougham's vigorous co-operation. But there is not in Lord Brougham's opening address of Wednesday so long a catalogue of evils to be rectified as was in the minds of the first *Edinburgh* Reviewers, and was recapitulated afterwards by Sydney Smith in the Preface to his Collected Essays.

The seventh Congress of the Association for Promoting Social Science was opened by its President with a review that will rank with the ablest of his public addresses, and these were its topics:

Recalling the old Edinburgh days, and the friends who were gone, while referring to the losses by death of members of the association during the year since it last met—Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir James Stephen, —Lord Brougham, touched by this withering blank, expressed his consolation in reflecting "that the period of separation from those we loved and lost is drawing fast to a close." He looked, then, with a single glance at the whole progress made of late by society before resolving it into its elements. His impression was a cheerful one. The mind's eye, he said, "is deceived by the desire of rapid progress, as the natural eye when in driving quickly on the river's bank, we suppose the vessel down the stream is standing still." Political hurry is as hurtful to a nation as is to an individual the over great haste to be rich.

Glancing then abroad, Lord Brougham gave credit to the Russian Emperor for his emancipation of the serfs, maintained in a spirit worthy of the kindly nature for which he was known in England when Czarowitch; but what is being done in Poland indicates, it was added, that in succeeding to arbitrary power the Czar has succeeded to its curse, which is fear. For the atrocities committed in Poland, even if committed by the fears of his agents, since they are known to him, the Czar is personally answerable, and must, as he is, be "loudly blamed by the people of every European community, and by the governments, excepting that of Prussia, the accomplice of Russia, and thus sharing in the universal reprobation of its own subjects as well as its neighbours." Referring then, in friendly words, to the spirit of constitutionalism that grows strong in Germany, Lord Brougham did not exclude from his friendly regard the Prussians, as "the people whom their Government at once oppresses and betrays."

Then, turning to France, with passing condemnation of the interference with elections, and the fetters still continued on the press, Lord Brougham saw advantage gained in the accession of debating force, and did not doubt that the Emperor would protect himself in the right manner by granting greater latitude of free discussion, and by improvements in the practical administration of the laws. One such improvement he recognized in the requirement of immediate trial of persons in custody. The French law gives an intolerable inquisitorial power to the judge, and dread of falling into like error has too long withheld English jurists from conceding to the defendant in a cause a right to offer himself for examination. "The French law," said Lord Brougham, "is framed to prevent the escape of the guilty, without a due regard to the safety of the innocent; ours is in some respects too favourable to the guilty, in others oppressive to the innocent." The "great and, but for its success, very unpopular expedition to Mexico" did not receive from the Chieftain of Social Science its due censure. But the French influence that baulks Italy of her full rights, he did briefly condemn. The French invasion of Mexico might, he said, lead to a recognition by France of secession and breach of the blockade, and thus brought face to face with the American war, Lord Brougham spoke his mind upon that with great emphasis:

"The term Civil War is," he said, "now hardly applicable to this miserable contest. The people of the South are banded against those of the North exactly as any two European nations, different in all respects save language, have been banded against each other, the Austrians and Prussians for example. . . . Each party, of course, seeks to cast on the other the heavy blame of breaking the peace. On one side is the wicked allegation of property in human beings; on the other, the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery —her shame and her curse, as all except slaveowners admit it to be. Hollow we may well call it; for those who proclaimed emancipation confess that it was a measure of hostility to the whites, and designed to produce slave insurrection, from which the much endurring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. . . But, whatever may have been the proximate cause of the contest, *its continuance is the result of a national vanity, without example and without bounds.* Persons subject to this failing are despised, not hated; and it is an ordinary expression respecting him who is without the weakness that he is too proud to be vain. But when a people are seized with it they change the name, and call it love of glory . . . . . The man who is a prey to vanity thirsts not for the blood of his neighbour. How fearfully otherwise is it when a nation is its slave! Magnifying itself beyond all measure, and despising the rest of mankind, blinded and intoxicated with self-satisfaction, persuaded that their every crimes are proofs of greatness, and believing that they are both admired and envied, the Americans have not only been content with the destruction of half a million, but vain of the slaughter. Their object being to retain a great name among nations for their extent of territory, they exulted in the wholesale bloodshed by which it must be accomplished, because others were unable to make such a sacrifice. The struggle of above two years, which loosed all the bands that held society together, and gave to millions the means of showing their capacity has produced no genius, civil or military; while the submission to every caprice of tyranny has been universal and habitual, and never interrupted by a single act of resistance to the most flagrant infractions of personal freedom. The mischiefs of mob supremacy have been constantly feet, for the calamity of rational and respectable men keeping aloof from the management of affairs has resulted in the tyranny of the multitude."

The American hatred of England, which is not at all reciprocated, Lord Brougham partly ascribed to a remainder of the old antagonism of the war of separation, and through this thought he passed to our colonies, which it is desirable so to hold that when they part from us we may part friends. On the general question of colonies, and the assertion lately made by Professor Goldwin Smith and others that our colonies are but a burden, Lord Brougham expressed the same dissent last Wednesday that he had expressed in a book written by him upon the subject sixty years ago. In discussing the use of the colonies to emigrants he pointed with satisfaction to the better acceptance of the fact, especially by the promoters of female emigration, that there are mere necessities of the emigrant are not "sufficient qualification." From emigrants he passed to convicts, and supported without reservation of any kind the Irish convict system.

Thus by natural sequence of thought brought among home questions, Lord Brougham first reviewed the work of the last Parliamentary Session, which did not afford him much to say. Consolidation of the Statute Law was promoted by an Act which gave an elaborate statement of all statutes or portions of statutes, which had been directly or indirectly repealed. He regretted that nothing had been done to extend the department of judicial satistics to Ireland, though it had been pointed out by Lord Clanricarde that the appointment of a single clerk would achieve all that was wanted. On the subject of the Commission of Reconcilement, in which disputants might elect to obtain a settlement that would avoid litigation, had been brought forward, the close of the Session deprived that and other good measures of all chance of yet becoming law. Scotland having first struck out the County Court system, its success in England was enlarged upon. A compliment was paid to Mr Austin's posthumous work on Jurisprudence lately published. There was a friendly mention of the labours of the Society for the Employment of Women, and the Congress was reminded that a paper read by Mr Chadwick, at the liverpool meeting of their Association had led to the appointment of the Royal Commission for in

from which the broken strata slope down to the level surface of the earth.

Of the very different forms taken by the cooled lavas Mr Scrope gives a homely but apparently just illustration when he compares the cooling of a molten mass of lava to the cooling of a boiling-hot syrup of sugar.

In both cases the matter is not of homogeneous molecular liquid, such as any melted or completely fused substance, but (according to my view of the nature of lava) a "magma" or compound of crystalline or granular particles to which certain mobility is given by an interstitial fluid, which is in both cases heated water or steam; and in both cases consolidation is effected through the evaporation and escape of this aqueous vehicle by which the particles are brought together in a manner favourable to their cohesive aggregation in a rigid and more or less crystalline mass. It is worthy of remark, that almost every variety of texture observable in different lava-rocks has its counterpart in some of the various modifications in which sugar is produced for the market by very slight variations in the process of manufacture. The extremely viscous, ropy filamentous, and vitreous lavas have their analogies in barley-sugar and other kinds obtained by melting the rebloned lavas in brandy-balls or coloured stick-sugars. There are compact sorts of both rock-sugar and lava-rock in which only the finest granular or scaly texture is perceivable; while the highly crystalline and sparkling grain of loaf-sugar strongly resembles that of the porous and very crystalline lavas, whether engitic or felspathic. Finally, sugar-candy may be compared to the granitoidal and porphyritic trachytes composed of large and perfect crystals of felspar, augite, hornblende, mica, or quartz.

The lavas differ also in their mineral characters and in their texture and degrees of fluidity at white heat:

Now if we come to our own country, we find constant evidence that it has under it deep-seated, plutonic action. Hot springs like those of Bath and Buxton are vents of the high-pressure steam from deep-seated lava beds, which, as it rises through the cooler strata, is condensed into water that may yet issue to the surface many degrees above boiling point.

Such hot-springs are common in all volcanic districts, and, where any more energetic external development of volcanic action has been long wanting, are the only indications of the still elevated temperature of the focus below. There can be no doubt that the quantity of caloric which is enabled to pass off through permanent fissures, in this way, materially contributes to maintain the outward tranquillity of the subterranean focus. It is even conceivable that this regular and placid transmission of caloric may be, for very lengthened periods, exactly proportioned to the supply constantly communicated from below to the volcanic lava-reservoir, and by thus preserving it at a uniform temperature, may entirely prevent that accumulation of heat by which fresh eruptions would be produced. The quiescence, or what is usually called the extinction, of these volcanic foci will in these cases be owing to the fissures through which the excess of caloric is enabled to escape in combination with water. Thus, the permanent hot-springs of Bath, Buxton, Carlsbad, Aix, and other localities may possibly act as safety-valves, letting off the excess of heat from some subterranean focus, which might otherwise, sooner or later, find vent in earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

A country that contains hot springs must not be surprised at an occasional dull earthquake shock.

It only remains to ask whence comes the heat that melts the subterranean rocks, and causes the pent-up lava flood to become hotter and hotter. The shape of the globe is derived apparently from rotation while in a partly fluid state at least to some depth from the surface, but the theory of a great inner molten flood with a cooled crust over its surface is mere conjecture. Mr Hopkins thinks it very probable that solidification began by pressure at the centre, was continued by cooling at the surface, and that exterior shell and inner nucleus may or may not be now united. Experience seems often to show that the difference of level to which the lava rises at the same time in two eruptions not distant from each other, that there is no subterranean communication between the lava flood that supplies neighbouring eruption.

If, then, we endeavour to arrive at some definite idea of what is going on beneath the crust of the globe in volcanic localities (especially along the course of the primary fissures of eruption) it would seem highly probable there may exist there separate parts, or pockets as it were, of more or less intensely heated mineral water, at greater or less depths and horizontal distances; some, perhaps, comparatively cooled down by past expansion; others gradually acquiring, by increase of temperature, that extreme tension which will, sooner or later, enable them to overcome the resistance caused by the weight and cohesion of the solid overlying rocks, and obtain relief either by dislocating and uplifting a considerable area of the latter, or by a volcanic eruption. Between the different parts, heat (of an intense character, such as to maintain the whole mass in a state of extreme tension) may, by everywhere circulating by conduction, seeking an equilibrium—which is as much a law of its nature as it is of water to seek a level. And as the visible result of these subterranial changes, earthquakes and eruptions may take place from time to time along and in the vicinity of those lines of dislocation which have become the habitual channels for the outward discharge of internal heat; that is to say, within which volcanic chimneys have already established themselves.

No doubt, it is *possible* that the deepest of all these presumed reservoirs of volcanic force may be in communication with a widely extended but, even continuous shell, of molten or liquid mineral matter intervening (as suggested by Mr Hopkins in the above-quoted passage) between the nucleus of the globe, solidified by compression, and its outer crust, hardened by cooling through radiation of its heat into space. At all events, the supposition (in itself so probable) of the existence of such a continuous envelope at a former period will best account for the very general dispersion of volcanic centres or eruptive fissures over the whole surface of the globe, and for the occasional appearance of connexion or inter-dependence between the several existing fissures or habitual issues, although at wide distances from one another.

But it is not unreasonable to suppose that even in that inferior belt, the intervals between the different principal fissures of volcanic eruption may long since have been completely solidified, and admit at present of the transmission of heat only by conduction (whether outwardly or laterally)—not by circulation, or actual transit of the heated matter. And these intervals would in such case either preserve at present a stationary condition, or obtain relief by the comparatively slow upheaval of large areas, accompanied by little outward display of energy in the shape of either earthquake or volcanic, or, perhaps, by a series of paroxysmal elevations at distant intervals. Or, on the other hand, some of them may be undergoing subsidence from the loss of heat, for the outward escape of which favourable avenues are afforded in some neighbouring quarter.

Such areas may be plausibly assumed to correspond with those extensive tracts of our globe which separate the more active bands of seismic convulsion and volcanic activity, but which yet, there is reason to believe, experience more or less of oscillatory vertical movement; sometimes by a gradual and tranquil process—a sort of creep—such as is now believed to be raising the extreme north of Norway and Siberia, as well as of America, at the rate of a few feet in a century, and similarly depressing the bed of the Baltic, the coast of Greenland, the central area of the Pacific and a part of the Indian Ocean; sometime by a paroxysmal effort, or series of efforts—such as would seem to have upheaved the mass of the Alps and Pyrenees by several thousand feet, and that of the Himalayas and the plateau of Thibet to a still greater height, since the deposition of the early tertiary strata.

Mr Scrope, in short, ascribes the changes on the earth's surface not originally the movements of liquid matter, but to transference of heat from one part of a solid substratum to another, with or without fusion of the layers through which it may pass; the cause of the transference being not so much variation of pressure as varying construction to the outward escape, owing to the accumulation or diminution of overlying sedimentary strata which will be also some more and some less perfect conductors. Where the temperature is increasing the area above is elevated, where decreasing, the area above is depressed; upheaval by plutonic action in one place being balanced usually by subsidence in another. Accession of subterranean heat in any place determines a degree of expansion that may press upon the overlying bands of rock until they crack.

Such a deep-seated crack was, doubtless, Tuesday's earthquake in this country. Long experience has shown that the volcanic line of action lies deep under the soil of England, and in Plutonic, while under the Italian coast and Iceland it lies near enough to the surface to break into upper air, and so become volcanic.

That the increase of subterranean heat in a particular region should affect the overlying air, either directly or by mysterious conversion of the heat into electrical or other correlated forces, is natural. Where as at Stromboli, there is an open vent, always more or less active, experience shows that the whole tension of the air is disturbed by variations in the weight of the air, which affect, of course, the boiling point of the molten rock. The sailors about Stromboli have thus learnt to use the volcano as a barometer, and correctly predict changes of weather from the degree of its intensity of action. To the last question arising out of all this argument there is no sufficient answer.

The source of the internal heat of the globe, which is the *primummobile* of the whole series of changes, is a question the solution of which I will not attempt, further than by saying that I do not believe it to be owing to the oxidation of any metallic nucleus by penetration of water or the atmosphere (a theory given up by Davy, its inventor); nor do I understand how it can be due to the generation of electric currents within the globe, as has sometimes been suggested. Some writers will insist upon the fact of volcanic orifices being found generally in islands, or adjoining the sea, as proving that their phenomena are occasioned by the access of water from above to the volcani focus beneath. Two leading objections to this view have always constrained me to reject it: viz., 1st, that a motive power is wanting to initiate the series of operations, by forming the fissures through which the water is to penetrate to the volcanic focus; 2ndly, that, supposing these to be formed in some unknown manner (of which the theory does not afford a glimpse), the result might possibly be a sudden explosive outburst, but hardly the long-continued, sometimes ever permanent and almost tranquil eruptions, which are among the ordinary phenomena of active volcanos. I incline rather to the supposition of a gradually cooling nucleus, still retaining much of the intense temperature possessed by it at the time of its original formation. The nature of heat, however, is as yet such an impenetrable mystery, that this is a region of conjecture into which I scruple to enter.

Business Announcements.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1,720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66.015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

RAFFLE.
ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Meneese & Co., Francis & Co., Sadanand Shirieashna & Co., Auctioneers.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

STAMP ENGRAVING.
HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.
23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 6.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. Co.'s ten-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong	
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	
Do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Tea.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

LAMPS.
THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	
Reading do.	
Tent do.	
Argand do.	
Wall do.	
Bull's Eye Lanterns.	
Hand do.	

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking Mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut as 14 per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams. Neats' Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
	CHEESE.
	Cheddar, Stilton, Pine, Somerset, Gueyre, Parmesan, Guncise, Richmond, Berkley
At 14 per lb.	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2½).
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz. Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do. „	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do. „	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do. „	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do. „	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do. „	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do. „	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Fortes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1854.
Personnaz, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	„	11	8 „
„ 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	„	16	8 „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	„	9	0 „
„ 4, alight Breakfast Do. in Quarts	„	12	8 „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name.

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33 per dozen.
Larose Medoc		14 „
St. Julien Medoc		12 „
St. Estephe		10 „
BRANDY—fine old Cognac		18 „
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry		12 „
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.		18 „

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bores Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Consitments at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurement will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford mixed Dorakins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemoagerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Cariosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for Measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best „	„ 35
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do.	Do.	with Hood	„ 50
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			„ 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	„ 35
Do.	Do.	„	„ 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	„ 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 „ Do.	„	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„	14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.		3 12
Do. Youth's do.		3 0
Do. do. do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; CUT, 3,3¼ & 4,
To screw on Flat. (*To let in Flush.*) ins ea... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each..... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3¼	wide, 2¾	deep	....each... Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7½	„ 3	„ 2¼	„	„ „ „ 20 0
No. 1	— 9	„ 5½	„ 3½	„	„ „ „ 21 0
No. 2	— 9½	„ 6	„ 3½	„	„ „ „ 23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	„ „ „ 25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	„ „ „ 28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	„ „ „ 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	ong, 9	wide, 5½	deep	....each... Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„ „ „ 28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10	„ 7	„	„ „ „ 33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	„ „ „ 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	....each... Rs. 23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 10	„	„ „ „ 30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„ „ „ 45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 —16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep.....each... Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Fetch	„	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Fetch	„	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to	30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs. 30 to	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3¼ inch in diameter	„	25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salts and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
Ladies' Companions in mother-of-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.		
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	36
Royal Arch do.	„	30
Master Masons' Apron	„	15
Do. „ Sash	„	15
Rose Croix Jewels	„	10
Gorman Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross with Ribbon	„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 1th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
	On Demand	2s.	0½d.	„
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2·66	cts.	„
	3 Do.	Do. „ 2·63	„	„
	On Demand	„ 2·58	„	„

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
„ „ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„	
„ „ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„	
„ „ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„	
„ „ 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„	
On Demand do.	2s.	0¾d.	„	
On Scotland do.		2s. 0¼d.	„	
On Ireland do.				

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 2s.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, with 4 per cent. Exchange.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees